cebe decided upon, and not left hanging by the Bis said Judge Edmonds said the alimony was the said Judge Edmonds said the alimony was the temporary alimony is always small, because the temporary alimony is always small, because the temporary alimony for the said was allowed temporary alimony for the said was allowed temporary alimony for the said was allowed the said was allowed to the said was allowed was \$19,000 a year. In the said was allowed the facts was allowed the said was the said the said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was not only on one said. (Mr. Van B. made a remark.) Mr. O'C. said was no Bis said Judge Edmonds said the alimony was

As to the idea that the statute must centrol in this As to the idea that the statute must centrol in this case, it is preposterous; the idea in it is the same as Kirby against Kirby, where the income of the husband was small, and the law says, afferther sufficient for support. In the case of Burr against Burr, the for support. In the case of Burr against Burr, the income of the husband was \$50,000 a year, and the Court thought it right to expand the word support. Court thought it right to expand the word support. It is proper the allowance should be commensurate with the condition of the parties in life. Can Mrs. Forcest live in a respectable manner, approaching what she has been secustomed to, for less than this what she has been secustomed to, for less than this winn? Mrs. F., it has been said, has no children, but it has been shown she has a sister to whom she stands in the light of a purent. As to Mr. F., he has see children, and during the lifetime of Mrs. F. under the divorce, he legitimately cannot have.

As to what is said about the press, I do not admit that it has been correct.

that it has been correct.
The estate of Mr. Forrest has been shown to be

that it has been correct.

The estate of Mr. Forrest has been shown to be worth \$150,000. It is admitted that Font light may not now be preductive, but there is nothing pre-tended but his property in this city and elsewhere is productive. He has a large personal estate, and the amount shown is the specifiest minimum. He is sugged in a profession where he can make a large income, and I have seen his letters in which he objects to taking \$100 a right. It is said he is at the head of a profession which, when a party is successful, afterest or which where now unproductive, can easily be made productive. (It was said detire, can easily be made productive. (It was said

dedire, can easily be made productive. (It was said the answer of Mr. Forrest saided that his income does the masser of Mr. Forrest stated that his income does not exceed \$4,300 a year]
Mr. F. is about 31 years of age, and requires all of what has been allowed her to enable her to hve as the has done.

the has done.

As to the time when alimony shall commence, the cuestion has been decided in the Court of his resort. The Chancellor dismissed the appeal of defendant and settled it should be allowed from date of suit, and confirmed in Court of last resort; and I would not look be that that.

It is true there is a discretion in the Court, but the Court will be considerable that the court will be considerable.

It is true there is a discretion in the Court, but the Court will not consider that his case, with all its attendant circumstances, presents any matter of discretion which will cail upon it to make it different from the case of Burr and Burr.

As to alimony and dower, we should be allowed the election, if necessary, to take at once dower or the allowance. I do not doubt but we would accept the dower but I think it would be better to let the matter stand and be subject to a motion to do a way.

the dower but I think it would be better to set the matter sland and be subject to a motion to do away with the alimony or the dower, should the contin-

Ristrae, if a judgment is entered, the plaintiff would be at liberty to marry again; but suppose she should do as, in the event of a second trial, what chance would there be for her before a Jury!

There is a propriety for a judgment. Mr. Forrest has now all the rights of a husband, and he can object even to her speaking to persons, and if a person schoold die and loave property to her, he would have a right in it.

As to its being said that Mrs. Forrest has changed her name. I'do not know that such is the case. I addressed a note to her yesterday as Mrs. Forrest, and that is yet her name.

On the minor points that I have spoken of, it is proper there should be a judgment. As to her marrying again, while the case is on, it is not probable.

We ask that a decree be entered, because it could not affect Mr. Forrest injuriously without affecting Mrs. Forrest still more seriously, and which he would probably be glad of. I ask that the decree be entered in the form of the suggestions, and that the Judge make such order as he thinks best in regard to exceptions, &c., considering us as making no objections to anything in relation to that.

to exceptions, d.c., considering us as making no observable anything in relation to that.

Mr. Van Buren, said in reference to Mr. Forrest being able to make large profits, that has not been presented in the argument or the case, and should not be taken into consideration on the question of allmony.

The Court said it might as well give its views at The Court said it might as well give its views at once as to the decree. It has been objected that a decree might enable Mrs. For rest to marry again. The Court does not understand that question has ever entered into an application where, if the verdict is reserved, the marriage would be a nullity. If, while the case lasts, Mrs. F. undertook to marry, she would place herself in great perfit, as, if reversed, it would probably not be a defree at all, but that is a matter resting with herself. A decree so far as to dissolve the marriage must be prohounced. As to one party marrying again and the other not, I do not see why that formula should be reported to, because the Court has no tower to make such order: that belongs to that formula should be reported to, because the Court has no power to make such order: that belongs to the law, but as it has been the formula, it might as well remain in the decree.

Levill award ali-

The decree will settle alimony. I will award alimony from commencement of suit, and I do so because I do not mean to make any allowance for the expense of the suit, except as to taxed costs. There was an allowance made when there was no idea of tegel controversy. It was an allowance for comfortable support in i.fe. That would have enabled her, in one aspect, to live and carry on prosecution, as a single woman cauld live on a small sum, but the parties did not so contamplate. The amount does not properly fail within it. As the expenses have been large, and could not be contemplated, it is proper to make it the object of a special allowance, or retrospective, in this way. Since the decision that the allowance was sofficient, the greater portion of these expenses have been incurred, the expense of counsel has been necessarily greater than all before. The decree will settle alimony. I will award ali-

these expenses have been incurred; the expense of counsel has been necessarily greater than all before.

The Jury have gone upon the principle that the state of Mr. Forrest is worth \$150,000 they have aken the income of that and allowed Mrs. F. oue-third. In soil e States it is the rule that the husband is considered as dead on divorce; and this is on the principle of dower. I do not understand that Mr. F. mass for reference as to the value of his estate.

I do not consider that alimony is to be awarded in any different manner from what it has been. The Court may send the case back if they please; and they would have the right to do so as to the amount allowed by the Jury, if they thought it unreasonable. I thought, on the trial, it would be well to let the Jury pass upon allowing, but I do not buge this decision upon their finding.

The Court has the simple fact that the estate is worth \$150,000, but his insome not much over \$4,300 a year. Mr. F. might let the whole of his estate (as Four little) remain unproductive; but he cancel may to his wife, in consequence, that she shall not be entitled to her allowance. The usual way, in such a case, is to allow 6 per cent, on the value of the estate.

I shall, therefore, make the decree, that the all-many he \$2,200 a year, to commence from the enter-many he \$2,200 a year, to commence from the enter-

I shall, therefore, make the decree that the all-lony be \$2,800 a year, to commence from the entermany be \$3,500 a year, to commence from the enter-tag of the suit. As to dower, it is right Mrs F should be protected,

As to dower, it is right Mrs F, should be protected, but the idea is new as to dower. I saw in the Court of Appeals something was said as to alimony being aring the life of the husband, but the law says it shall be during the life of the wife.

Suppose this tallowed, it would give her a double fight. I propose to provide that by Mrs. Forrest, on the establishment of the decree, being required to give up her right of dower, or some other mode by which to guard against double allowance.

All payments by Mr. Ferrest to Mrs. Forrest, on the voluntary allowance, I propose shall be credited to him after the commencement of the suit. If Mr F, gives satisfactory security as to the payment of the \$3,000 a year, the decree will not be a lien upon his real estate.

Some conversation occurred as to the phrascology of the decree. The Court thought and the starters.

Some conversation occurred as to the phrascology of the decree, &c. The Court thought the details of the decree had better be laid over till next Saturday, at which time the question of exception will be settled. In the meantime a judgment of divorce will be entered.

Superme Court—Special Term—Before Justice Roseveit.—Important Decision.—Jan. 31.—Matthew Marchall and William Since agt. Treathy Wagen, the Mayor. Aldermen, do., of the Cape New York.—The order of the Supreme Court confiming the report of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessments is a judgment, and the amount assessed on the property is a special lien on the premises benefited, paramount to all other liens whatver. It is a fien for twenty years. The statute respecting the City of New York, passed 7th April, 1813, is to be construed liberally.

Tals, as the papers show, is substantially a controversy between the Corporation of the Bank of England on the one side, and the Corporation of the amesiments imposed, more than twelve years ago, upon the imposed, more than twelve years ago, upon the imposed. SUPREME COURT-Special Term-Before

and of New-York on the other, arising out of the amesiments imposed, more than twelve years ago, upon the large property in Platt-st, formerly belonging to Jacob S. Platt, for the benefit derived and excesses in widening John-st. At the time when the government is described in the successing for the improvement were instituted, in becomber, 1335, and down to May, 1836, Platt was the owner of the lots in question. Timothy Wiggin, who was residing in England then, succeeded to the ownership, and subsequently becoming largely in-

debted to the Bank, he on the 14th November, 1812, mortgaged the premises to the plaintiffs in this suit, acting on behalf of the Bank, to secure the sum of £125,000 sterling; and this suit is brought to foreclose that mortgage, and to test the validity of the claim of the Corporation of the City te a paramount iten on the premises. The Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment were appointed by the late Supreme Court, on the 23d September, 1836, and their report of the amounts of damage and benefit, in respect to each lot affected by the improvement, was confirmed by the same Court on the 3d April, 1839. The first objection taken to the assessment is, that in describing the premises and the parties interested, the Commissioners took no notice of the charge of ownership from Platt to Wiggin.

1st. The Commissioners, as required by the law (5182), at least fourteen days before making their report to the Court, deposited a copy of the estimates and assessment, as made by them, in the County Clerk's Office, "for the inspection of whomsoever it might concern." debted to the Bank, be on the 14th November, 1812,

Cierk's Office. "for the inspection of who massaver it might concern."

2d. They gave notice, according to the same requirement. (4182), by advertisement in at least two of the public newspapers, that they had so deposited their report, and designated also the day on which it would be presented to the Court for confirmation.

3d. This notice was not addressed to Jacob S. Platt, or to any other individual named, but to any and every "person whose rights might be affected,"

and every "person whose rights might be affected," or who had any "objections" to make.

4th. On the day and in the Court so designated, all objectors, whoever they might be, were invited to make their allegations of any and every "matter"

against the report.

5th. Mr. Platt made none, Mr. Wiggin made none.
Neither gave any intimation of the change of ownership, or of any objection to the report in conse-

quence of such change.
6th. The charge, so far as the effect of the Commissioners' report or its confirmation was concerned, was of no importance to either Platt or Wig-

cerned, was of no importance to either Plate of Wagen.

As to Piatt, the mere insertion of his name, whether from negligence or misinformation, did not make him personally liable for the amount assessed; and even if it did, Wiggin could not complain of the injury to Platt. As to Wiggin, he know the lots must pay the assessment whether the ownership were changed or not. He, therefore, although duly notified by the advertisement as "the party interested," furnished no information and made no objection, either to the Commissioners or to the Court, but quietly suffered the to him ununportant error to go uncorrected, and the report, in that as in all other respects, to be confirmed by the Court.

Can, then, such a judgment of the highest Court of original jurisdiction in the State, rendered upon full.

Can, then, such a judgment of the highest Court of original jurisdiction in the State, rendered upon full "hearing," be now impeached, and that, too, collaterally, and not by way of appeal, after the lapse of nearly thirteen years, and on account of an error, if error at all, so trivial as the one referred to, and so utterly modifierent to the party interested. A judgment, moreover, which, so far at least as relates to the estimates of expense, and its assessment or apportionment upon the different premises deemed to be benefited, is by the terms of the law (section 178) made "final and conclusive upon all persons whomsoever." The second objection taken by the plaintiffs is, that, admitting the assessment to be valid, the charge or lien created by it was satisfied by the sale of the premises, made by the Corporation on the 6th November, 1841, for the term of five hundred years.

The purchaser at this sale was William Torrey.

November, 1841, for the term of five hundred years.

The purchaser at this sale was William Torrey, who was the agent of Wiggin. He subsequently assigned the certificate of purchase to R. M. Blatchford, acting on behalf both of Wiggin and the Bank of England. After the sale, and before the two years—the period allowed by law for redemption—had expired, a defect was discovered in the notice to redeem, which, in a case between other parties, having been carried up to the Court of Appeals, was pronounced fatal to the proceeding. The sale, therefore, although valid in itself, became insperative; and Mr. Blatchford, on behalf of the Bank, instead of preposing to confirm it, insisted on the defect, and demanded of the Corporation, and received, a return of the entire purchase money, with interest, being the full amount of the assessment, and all the charges thereon, and paid over the same to the Bank. The Bank now, with the refunded money in its vanitation. thereon, and paid over the same to the Bank. The Bank now, with the refunded money in its vaults, instats that the sale, although inoperative, and yielding no fruit, was a satisfaction of the assessment, and discharged both the land and its owners from all claim "on account thereof." Such a proposition, if supported by any right rule of law, has certainly no very equitable feature to recommend it to the favor of the Court.

I am of of opinion, after careful examination, that it has no support in law, justice or court.

I am of of opinion, after careful examination, that it has no support in law, justice or equity.

It is contended by the plaintiff's counsel, that the power of selling again and again, by the Corporation, upon their own defaults, entirely defeats the right of the owner to have the assessment discharged, by the term of years for which the property was struck off. The plaintiffs forget that they themselves, if this were an injury,—cooperated in its infliction. They insisted on rescinding the first sale, when it was at their option, by wairing an informative, to give it effect, and render a second sale unnecessary. If they preferred the "Hen or charge" of a lease of five hundred years, outstanding on their premises, yielding no rent, to the "Hen or charge" created by the original assessment, it was competent for them to say so, and to rathly the first sale. Not having done this, they have no right now to set up for them to say so, and to rathly the first sails. Not having done this, they have no right now to set up the rescinded sails (fescinded at their instance, and for their benefit,) as a satisfaction or to complain that their property, which has received the advantage of an improvement for which it has never paid, should be held chargeable still with the cost of making it instead of shifting the burden to the shoulders of the secretal tax, page 18.

general tax-payers. of the general tax-payers.

It has been suggested, in argument, that these particular premises, although assessed for a pro-rate share of the expense, derived in fact no corresponding benefit from the enlargement of the street in their vicinity. On that point, it is sufficient to say hat the parties have already had two hearings, or at least two opportunities of being heard—one before the Commissioners and one before the Court, and that it is essential to the peace and good order of the community that, some time or other, there should be an end of litigation.

the community that, some time of one time the bean end of litigation.

The third objection raised by the plaintiffs is, that admitting the assessment to have been valid, and not discharged by the inoperative sale, yet all claim under it, at this late day, is barred by the statute of

As to the citation of the new Code in support of this objection, the Counsel seem to have overlooked the provision in \$73, which declares that the title on limitations "shall not extend to actions already commenced, or to cases where the right of action has already accrued." The law therefore, as before ex-isting, whether altered or not by the Code, must fur-nish the rule of decision in the present case.

By that law, judgments and scaled instruments were liable to the presumption of payment after the lapse of twenty years. Other claims—such as notes, book-debts, &c — were barred in six years, and some in shorter periods still. The assessment inquestion, as already stated, was confirmed on the 3d of April, 1839, more than six, but less than twenty years ago, it it, then, in the nature of a common demand barred by the common limitation, or is it a debt of record, or in the nature of a mortgage!

It certainly is not, although confirmed by the Court, an ordering judgment, for a personal demand, on which an ordinary execution could be issued, or which could be docketed, so as to bind any other lands than those specifically assessed. It creates no hien as a judgment, under the law applicable to judgments, but is made a special "lien or charge on the lands" assessed as benefited, under the particular statute retaining to the City of New-York. (186, 223.) And as I read that statute, the assessment is not only another charge on the particular lands, (a point not disputed.) but is "cuttiled to a preference before all other incumbrances woon the same, and may be sued ere mortgaged to the Mayor, Aldermen, and Com-nenalty, for the payment thereof."

The act referred to was passed on the 9th April, 1813, and was, as its title purported, "An act to re-duce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into one act." It was intended priduce several laws relating particularly to the City of New-York into one act." It was intended primarily to remedy the evil of being obliged to resort to aumerous scattered volumes, containing various provisions on other subjects, in order to extract from them, for each particular occasion, our legal Code. To accomplish this object, it was of course indispensable that it should be made intelligible by itself, without the necessity of further reference. When, therefore, it exacts expressly that "every sum" before assessed by virtue of the previous acts, "or which shall hereafter be assessed by virtue of this act, "shall be a lien or charge, and entitled to a preference, and to be treated as a mortgage, (according to the language above quoted,) I am bound to presume that the Legislature meant what the terms used so unequivocally express—and especially if the Legislature also direct, as they do in the closing section, that "this act shall be considered a public act, and be liberally expounded and construed, to advance the ends thereof." To say that "every assessment means only a particular class (not including the present,) and that "this act" means only a particular section of this act, is to apply certainly not a very natural process of interpretation, and one which could hardly merit the epithet of "liberal," or of being "intelligible to the common understanding."

I conclude, therefore, in the whole case, that the I conclude, therefore, in the whole case, that the assessment on the houses and lots in Platt-st, is a noorigage lien, that there was no defect in its origin, or, at least, none that can be now set up, that it was not satisfied by the inoperative and mutually canceled term of years; that it is not barred or affected by the statute of limitation; that there is no equity in the attempt to cast it from the shoutders of the parties benefited and place it on those of the general tax-payers; and that, whether regarded as a hien, charge or mortgage, it is estilled to a preference over the plaintiff's mortgage, and "all other incumbrances."

Decree accordingly, with interest and costs, out

Decree accordingly, with interest and costs, out of the fund in Court arising from the sale in this

suit.

Robert A. Robinson, Warden of the Sing Sing State Prison, at suit of the people on complaint of New-York Prison Association. Motion to quash alternative mandamus granted to show cause as to the Committee of the Prison Association not being permitted privately to converse with prisoners agreeably to law, &c. Mr. Sheperd was heard for complainant, and Mr. Lockwood opposed.

SUPERIOR COURT.-Before Judge Boscontracted to do the carpenter's work in the erec-on of a building No. 223 Second at , for the sum of

tion of a building No. 223 Second at , for the sum of \$700. The present suitis on a claim for balance and extra work, alleged to be due by Mr. N.

Mr. Newton insists, in defense, that he owes nothing, and in proof produces a receipt book, in which appears a receipt as follows:

"Received, of N. Newton, three hundred and twenty-five dallars on account of Carpenter, No. 223 Second-st.

"Nev. 19, '50. Wh. C. Faltey.'

The body of the receipt is in a different hand-writing from the signature. Mr. Falley denies that he

The body of the receipt is in a different hand writing from the signature. Mr. Farley denies that he gave any such receipt, but the receipt he gave on that day, he says, was for \$25, he having received payments of \$10 and \$15, and that the words three hundred were added afterward, and are a forgery.

Testimony was taken as to the work done, &c. The Jury foure in favor of plaintiff for full amount of his claim, with interest, being \$235 40.

(Mr. Farley subsequently made an affidavit, declaring that the insertion of the words "three hundred." in the receipt, is a forgery; (the receipt is written in a memorandum book, one-eighth of a fold of writing paper; the word three is at the end of the first line, and the word hundred at the beginning of the second line, in smaller writing than the rest.) Mr. F. also states in his affidavit that he receipted but for \$25, and he has reason to believe the words "three hundred" to be in Mr. V.'s own handwriting. The Court ordered that the receipt-book, with the affidavit, be placed in possession of the Clerk, to be retained by him until further orders.]

writing. The Court ordered that the receipt-noos, with the affidavit, be placed in possession of the Clerk, to be retained by him until further orders]

**Before* Jadee Due:

Francis Nugent agt Mortimer Livingston.—To recover \$1,328, alleged value of goods belonging to plaintiff on board the ship Zurich, from Harry stranded at Squam Beach, and the property said to have been lost, already referred to. The suit is against the owner as a common carrier.

pares been lost, already reteried to. In a sain a gainst the owner as a common carrier.

Plaintiff was a steerage passenger, and the goods were placed or board without bill of lading, or knowledge, it is said, of the captain, and for defense it is claimed that the owner is not liable. The Court held that as the goods had not passed through the regular channel, there would be a question if there was not an intention to evade the payment of duties. was not an intention to evade the payment of duties, in which event the goods would rather belong to the Custom House than that the owner of the vessel be hable for them. The complaint was dis-

House officer, who was present as a witness, wished te searchem, as not having paid duy, but the Judge said he could not do so in the Court-room, but might do as advised afterward. The amount was small.]

do as advised afterward. The amount was small.]

Meritz Weinschunck agt. Alfred H. Spender.—Plaintiff says he is a peddier of oil and spirit-gas; that being, with his horse and cart and goods, opposite the chair-store of Mr. S., in Second-av, on 18th July, the said S. without cause or provocation, struck the plaintiff, and also, with a rocking-chair, beat the horse of plaintiff so us to make him entirely useless; that said horse was worth \$150, besides which the plaintiff lost the services of the horse and much time in the care of him, &c. He brings action to recover \$500.

\$500.

It was shown that the horse knocked over the chair, and it was stated that he had done so once before. It was shown Mr. S. struck the horse with the chair, beating it severely, but it was denied that was the cause of its death.

The horse was taken to Hoboken and rallied, so that in six weeks it was supposed to have nearly recovered, but it relapsed, and in about two weeks thereafter died. It was said one of its bones was slightly fractured. The Jury found a verdict for planning \$602.25. plaintiff, \$93-25.

Before Judge Paine.

Hannah Kohn against Jacob Kohn —Suit in divorce

on the proceedings and papers, and on motion of Martin Van Hovenburgh, plaintiff's attorney. Di-verce granted annulling the marriage contract. General Term .- Louisa D. Kane,

Atex. W. Bradford, her next friend, appellant, agt William B. Astor and others, respondents. The ar-gument in this case, already referred to, was con-

gument in this case, already recluded Friday.

The object of the suit is to set aside the sixth codicil of the will of the late John Jacob Astor, made July 4, 1836. Mrs. K. is a daughter of Mrs. Langdon, (daughter of Mr. Astor.) It is said her grandfather was not pleased at her marrying, but became reconciled to her and her husband afterwards. The codicil says, as to such shares of stock referred to in my will, to be given to Louisa, daughter of Mrs. Langdon, I hereby give instead, one-half of the said stocks to the other children of Mrs. I... and the other half to my executors, the income of which, to be appropriated to the use of the said Louisa during her life, and afterwards to entire to her children, if she have any if not, to go to her brothers and sisters.

What was devised to her after the death of her

mother I give to her brothers and sisters.

The two legacies of \$25,000 cach, and the share of water stock, to which she would have been entitled

The two legacies of \$25,000 cach, and the share of water stock, to which she would have been entitled under my will I revoke.

I authorize my daughter, Mrs. Langdon, by deed or will, to give to the said Louisa and her issue, or to her and their use, a part, not to exceed one-half of the personal or real estate albuded to, &c.

Mrs. K. was to have a house which had been devised to her, and it is said the income to her for tile is large. It is contended that the limitations as to Mrs. Langdon, in regard to what she should devise to her 2sid daughter, and other matters, render the codicil difficult to be construed, if not invalidant that Mrs. Kane should be allowed, equally with her brothers and sisters, to come in, under the will, particularly as Mr. A. became reconciled to Mrs. K., and it is supposed the codicil being retained was an oversight of Mr. A. Decision reversed.

CIRCUIT COURT .- Before Judge Edwarts—Taylor & Pulnam agt. The Kings County Mu-tual Insurance Co.—To recover amount of policy of insurance on machinery and stock at Nos. 5 and 7 Haguest, destroyed by the explosion and fire, al-ready referred to.—Verdict for plaintiffs \$5,698 69.

The Court then adjourned for the term. There will be no term of this court in February.

U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE -Before U. S. COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE—Before Commissioner Bridgham—tharge of Larceny at sea—George Cousin, a seaman of the slup E. C. Seranton, was examined on a charge of larceny, in taking from the chest of Arthur Steward, another seaman, as stated by the latter, a frock coat, two blue juckets, two pair of trowsers, two satin vests, two black silk handkerchiefs, a white shirt, 4 pounds of tobacco, four bars of yellow soap, i lb. thread, and other articles, worth altogether \$90 to \$100.

Steward, in his testimony, stated that he was intoxicated when he went on board the vessel at this port. She was bound—to Liverpool. Next day he discovered that his chest had been broken open, and

port. She was bound—to Liverpool. Next day he discovered that his cheat had been broken open, and the articles gone, and he stated the fact to the officers. On the return voyage to this port was told by one of his shipmates that some of his clothes were in the galley, and found the coat, one of the jackets, the two vests, and other things, (it was said Cousin had asked the cook to let him leave some things in his room.) Cousin's chest was also searched, and some things, which steward said were his, found. Cousin's trunk was searched, and others of the articles found. Cousin said that the shirt was his, and James Young, a shipmate, had given him thethers. Cousin ran away as soon as the ship arrived back at this port.

Steward testified he had not seen the things since the day before at his boarding house.

the day before at his boarding house.

The Commissioner, in his decision, said there was no doubt as to a larceny having been committed, but there was doubt whether it was after the chest had left the boarding house, on their way to the vessel. The complaint was dismissed

Court Calendar Tets Day COMMON PLEAS—Part I.—Nos. 51, 57, 61, 67, 79, 113, 115, 1411, 147, 151, 153, 155, 157, 177, 179.—Part II.—Nos. 4, 84, 134, 148, 150, 154, 156, 158, 162, 164, 166, 168, 170, 172, 174.
Supprior Court —Published on Saturday.

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES.

— Washington, Thursday, Jan. 29, 1852.—R. W. Peckham, Esq. of New-York, and Jas. Campbell. Esq. of Pennsylvania, were admitted attorneys and Counsellors of this Court.

No 98. Myra Clarke Gaines, appellant, vs. Richard Relf. et al. The argument of this cause was continued by Mr. Reverdy Johnson for the appellant, and by Mr. Duncan for the appellees.

UNPRECEDENTED DISPATCH!-We are in receipt of a letter this (Saturday, Jan. 31) morning, mailed at Dayton, Ohio, January 5.

LATER FROM BERMUDA. By the arrival of the British steamer Merlin, Captain W. D. Cope, we have advices from Bermuda and St. Thomas to January 21

The stay of the Merlin at Bermuda is restricted by authority to six hours. This arrangement causes great dissatisfaction. The Bermudian says:

great dissatisfaction. The Bermudian says:

"This new regulation with regard to the Merlin's
stay at these Islands, utterly precludes our merchants from communicating by the steamer any information to their American agents which may be
contained in their West Indian correspondence
brought up by that vessel, and intimately interwoven
as the trade of Bermuda is with that of the West
Indies and the United States, it is not difficult to perceive that many a serious disappaintment, may are Indies and the United States, it is not difficult to per-ceive that many a serious disappointment may arise through the cuiting-off of such an opportunity,—an opportunity which has hitherto been afforded us, and which was no doubt intended by the Home Government when they restored to these Islands steam communication with the West Indies and America.

"Surely some effort will be made on the part of the mercantile public to get this improper regulation rescinded, and the arrangement reestablished which was previously enjoyed by us."

A large supply of sait is on hand at Inagua, and many of the Bernaudians.

many of the Bermudians are about to remove to that island, with a view to bringing fato use the superior eslines of this fine portion of the Bahama By Telegraph to the New-York Tribune. NEW-YORE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, Saturday, Jan 31, 1852. Mr McMurray reported a bill for the further relief of the New York Volunteers. He also gave notice of a bill authorizing an appropriation in aid of colored emigrants to Liberia, and a bill making appropriations for academies for 1851.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill to smend the charter of the Gas Light Company of Brookly.

Brookly.

Mr. VANDERBILT asked that the bill be read a third Mr. VANDERBULT asked that the bill be read a third time, which was agreed to, and the bill was passed. Mr. Babooks by consent, introduced a bill authorizing the calling of a convention to revise and amend the charter of the city of Buffalo.

The Committee of the Whole passed the bill to smend an act entitled an "Act appropriating the revenues of the literature and United States deposit funds," passed July 11, 1851.

The Senate then adjourned.

ASSEMBLY. Mr. Lake reported favorably on the bill reducing the fees of the Sheriff of Kings Co. and the keeper of

the cells in Williamsburgh.

Mr. Blackstone reported favorably on the bill to make permanent the grades of streets and avonues in New York.

make permanent the grades of streets and avenues in New-York.

Mr. Galle reported favorably on the bill relative to the Chief of Police of New-York.

Mr. Strell called up his resolution prohibiting the passage of any resolution ordering books, &c., without its being referred to an appropriate Committee, which was agreed to.

Mr. Kino, of Otsego, gave notice of a bill to compel venders of patent medicines in this State to fix a label containing the names of articles of which they are compounded.

Mr. Walsu gave notice of a bill in relation to filling vansuoies in certain offices in New-York Cay.

Mr. Strong, of Sullivan introduced a bill to amend the General Banking Law.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, and went through with the bill entitled an act in relation to tolls on plank roads in Kings County. Thu bill imposes a toll on funeral processions.

Mr. Jounson, of Lewis, said that it was due to the Mr. Johnson, of Lewis, eard that it was due to me Committee that he should explain the reasons for this offi. The County of Kings was puricularly situated in regard to cometeries. As a general rule, a man ought to be permitted to go to his last resting place free of toll. And this is the law of the State. There were at least fifteen hundred acres in that County devoted to cometery purposes, belonging in county devotes to contenery purposes, belonging in a great measure to the City of New-York. The owners of the plank roads ought not to be compelled to have their rot ds worn out and their property destroyed for the accommodation of others. This potition came from the priests and Roman Catholics, owners of a certain burying ground, to reach white these wish to construct eplank road, which could not be maintained without imposing tolls on funeral processions. Youngs, of Erie, said that there was something

Mr. Youngs, of Erie, said that there was something revolting to those of the rural districts at least, in being compelled to stop, while accompanying friends to their last abode and pay toll. He wished to know if there were petitions for this bill.

Mr. Walsh, of New-York, remarked that most people were satisfied with levying upon their fellows while passing through this vale of tears, but the citzens of Kings County propose to improve upon this by levying a tax upon his body after the vital spark had led. He moved to strike out the enacting clause.

Mr. Cushing, of Tompkins, said that the objections to the bill were general, as the bill applied to the entire County of Kings. He thought there was, or ought to be, sufficiently public spirit in the County to construct and keep up roads to their cemeteries. There was something revolting in the idea conveyed in this bill. A motion to strike out the enacting clause pre-vailed, and the House adjourned.

KOSSUTH IN PITTSBURGH.

Meeting between Citizens of Allegheny City and Kessuth. Pirrishungu, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852.

Kossuth met the citizens of Allegherry City to-day Dr. Pressly presided. Gov. Johnston addressed Kossuth. He urged the people to petition the Government to preserve the great principle, that no nation shall be interfered with by the tyranny of other lands. He welcomed Kossuth on behalf of a peo ple who knew that a country could not flourish where wealth only accumulated and men decayed and who wanted men to grow and not wealth to accumulate 1

Kossuth replied briefly, he felt unable from the state of his health to address the meeting as he could wish, being scarcely able to stand upon his feet. He appeared before them in the position in which their countryman Franklin once stood, asking aid of foreign nation. God blessed Franklin's endeavors who obtained more than he (Kossuth) wished. If the country was not faithful to the principles upon which it was established it would be as if the soil was taken from beneath the foundation of this Church-it would fall into ruins. Un trusted their sympathy would be something more than a passing emotionthat it had its source from whence the life of their freedom was derived.

Mrs. Johnston, a member of the congregation, was appounced as wishing to present her child, 7 months old, whom she had named after Kossuth before she had expected to have the pleasure of seeing him in America.

the following blessing upon him : " May hebe wi may he be happier than his namesake; but may he love his country as I love mine-Justice and Freedom, as I, and be honest as I, before God, believe I

The whole amount of contributions in Pittsburgh

Conclusion of Bishop O'Conner's Kossuth

Conclusion of Bishop O'Conner's Kossuth
Letter.

PITTERURON, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852.
The Bishop continues to direct Kossuth's attention to his eulogy of the British Government, and considers that he should have wrapped himself in his doctrine of non-intervention, and sealed his lips against such eulogy. He however applied himself to details, (which necessarily offended the Catholice), and his "non-intervention" did not prevent him from fawning on oppressors in treating of the supposed wrongs of Germans, Italians, Frenchmen and Poles. A measure purely ecclesiastical having been lately adopted for the government of the Catholic Church in England, was deemed a fitting opportunity for an appeal to the passions of the mob. Disgraceful scenes ensued, and a law was enacted practically making Catholic worship penul, bastardising every Catholic in the British Empire, and placing liberty and property almost at the mercy of the Minister of the day. Yet in spite of this measure, denounced as a disgrace to the nineteenth century by prominent Protestant statesmon, England was eulogized by Kossuth.

The Bishop concludes by expressing his opinion that the moment the United States go abroad as propagandists of any political creed, their fate as a free nation is sealed. The evidences of regard Kossuth has received from many most distinguished ettizens, have led the Bishop to state these reasons in opposition to him and his cause.

Action of the City Council of Louisville rela-

Action of the City Council of Louisville rela-

tive to Kossuth. Louisville, Friday, Jan. 30, 1852. The Board of Aldermen of this city to-day, b a unanimous vote, rejected a resolution extending an invitation to Kossuth to visit Louisville as the guest of the city.

Death of Professor Edward Sisell. Boston, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852. Professor EDWARD SISELL died at Auburndale, this morning, of typhus fever. He was formerly Professor of Chemistry in Williams College.

The Murdered Jew Peddler's Body Found. PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Jan. 31, 1852. The mangled remains of young Lehman, the Jew pedlar, who has been missing since the 8th of January, were found last evening in the Delaware River at Port Richmond.

The body was dismembered, the head being off and consealed-in three|sacks, which were accident ally discovered by some children, at play on the bank of the river. The sacks wave frozen in the ice Anorew McBride, who recently murdered his brother in the same neighborhood, is supposed to have been concerned, also, in this horrid deed, in connection with his brother, now dead, and another

LA POINTE HEARD FROM !- Many have been the speculations of our Wisconsin neigh-bors, about what would be the returns of La Pointe County, (away up on Lake Superior) if ever received. By the following from The ever received. By Green Bay Advocate, it will be seen, that the Green Bay Advocate, it will be seen, that the long agony is over:

The long looked for returns from La Pointe County, have at length arrived. The vote, as officially returned, stands—For Governor, Nelson Dewey, Ir. No other votes were cast for that, or any other office. Our La Pointe friends are of course entitled to the banner. Although they did not hear of the nominations, they "went it blind," and voted for a good, true and tried man. There are some, however, who are ungenerous enough to declare, that the news of the nominations made two years ago had just arrived there, and that these returns should be counted in the official capvass of '(9) (Galena [III.] Adv.

Journa!

Mail Glenninge. The Senate of Maryland have drawn lots. Fire Whigs and five Opposition sit two years, and five Whige and six Opposition for four years.

the Drummond Light, said to be superior to those

Congress has been in session six

weeks, during which one Law and three Resolutions

Ex Governor A. V. Brown, of Tenn.

has been appointed agent for the Mobile and Ohio

Railroad, for the States of Tennessee and Kentucky

and of these eleven were Union men.

13 There were eighteen natives of

taken by sun light.

have been passed.

District.

this City held a meeting on Thursday ovening last, at Thalian Hall, Grand et , and organized them-IF A revival in the Methodist Church selves under the name of The Land Reform Union a in Chelses, Vt , has resulted in the conversion of 100 the City of New-York, and elected the following se persons, and the work still continues

their officers : Wm. Glencross, President ; Abraham To A miscreant was arrested in Walling. G. Levy, Vice-President : Israel Jarvis, Secretary . ford Carn, on Thursday, for placing logs of wood on the track of the New-Haven and Springfield Rail-Daguerreotypes are now taken by

D. C. Smith, Tressurer.

The Union tatend holding regular weekly m inge for the purpose of having public discussions on subjects pertaining to Land Reform, the first of which will come off at Thalian Hall, No. 193 Grand-st., between Willet and Sheriff sts , on Thursday eve ning, Feb. 5, upon which occasion the question for debate will be : " Ought the Public Lands to be distributed to Citizens of the United States, or to any person settling thereon !"

CITY ITEMS.

LAND REPORT .- The Land Reformers of

Mr. E. Parsons Day will take the side of giving lands to American citizens only, and Mr. Was. Barr will assume the opposite. The debate will as doubt be very interesting. Any other persons will be permitted to take part in the debate after the abovenamed gentlemen will have concluded their remarks.

CORRECTION .- Messrs. Editors : An er-CORRECTION.—Messers. Editors: An error occurs in this morning's Tribune, in a report of an inquest held yesterday, by Coroner Ives, on the body of a boy named Butler, who was accidentally killed by the failing of a hogshead of Coal. It is said to have eccurred while at work in the coal yard of Stewart, Greer & Co., sugar refiners. It should read at the coal yard of Booth & Edgar, sugar refiners, corner of King and West-sta.

New-York, Saturday, Jan. 31.

SALES OF REAL ESTATE-Friday, Jan. Bu A J. Bleecker. | By A. J. Bleecker. | Bouver at 24x90 20,000 2 lots on 56th-st near 6th av., 255 ea. | 470 2 do. acjoining 240 ca. | 480 Plot of ground one: 5th av. and 102 st. | 2,275 | 4 5ths part of lot on 5th av., near 28th-st. | 1,450 4 5ths part of lot off uning | 2,120 244 shares Outario Bank, Canandaigna | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 1946 | 19

BOARD OF SUPERVISORS - Friday, Jan. 30. -School Money. - The Special Committee made a report on the communication from the State Super-intendent, and say, as verbally suggested by the Re-

intendent, sed any, as verbally suggested by the Re-corder on Thursday, that the law has been construed as intended to go into effect in 1852 instead of 1851. Of the \$500.000 to be raised by the different Goun-ties of the State, under the General School Law, the share of this County is \$314,352 of which will be given back to it as its portion of the fund, \$123.709, making a difference against this County, in behalf of the State, of \$184,61.

The Commuttee adjude to the large apparet of

of the State, of \$184,641.

The Committee allude to the large amount of money required to be raised in this County for school purposes. The amount raised in 1851, was \$416,519, and the amount which the Board of Education say will be necessary for 1852, is \$305,432. This latter amount, with the \$184,641 difference for the State fund, will be \$743,093 required to be raised by the City and County of New York, for school purposes, in 1852. "An amount the Committee say) unquestionably beyond the pecuniary ability of the County, in addition to the other large taxes, to bear without oppression." "The cause of public education dein addition to the other large taxes, to see oppression." "The cause of public education deserves efficient and liberal assistance, yet like all excellent measures, the manner and degree of expense of conducting them must be within reasonable limits, and not allowed, unless essentially requisite, to

transcend those limits."
The Committee consider that the erection of large and costly school houses, is one great cause of the large expenditure, and considers that smaller and less costly buildings, to say nothing of the danger in having 1,800 or 2,000 scholars in one building, would be less expensive.

The Committee also allude to the fact, that as the

The Committee also allude to the fact, that as the law now stand, the Board of Education have unimited power as to the making of appropriations, and questions the good policy of its being so without some supervisory check.

The report was ordered to be printed.
Ald. Denman, one of the Special Committee, offered a resolution referring to the fact that the money raised for school purposes forms a very considerable portion of the taxes, yet that the Board of Supervisors, as the law now stands, has no power over the matter except to confirm what may be done by the Board of Education, and that the Special Committee inquire and report if it is proper to have further legislation upon the subject, &c. Adopted, Ald. Smith offered a resolution empowering the Committee having in charge to examine and correct

Committee having in charge to examine and correct the late bill of the Coroner, to employ counsel,—Adopted. mmunication was received from Coroner Ivain reference to the resolution of Ald Barr calling for information as to how many inquests were held on

emigrants in care of the Commissioners of Emigra-tion in 1850 and 1851, saying there is no record in the Coroner's Office by which he can give such information. Filed.

The bills of Aldermen for bolding inquests were ordered to be paid. Two bills for sleigh-hire for Grand Jury, &c., were referred.

NEW-YORK COLONIZATION SOCIETY .-This Society have secured for a few months the

services of Captain George Barker, to wait upon their former donors, and members, and upon the citizens generally and obtain donations for the Seciety. Capt. Barker has long been engaged in the cause and will be welcomed by those who have met him in the same work in former years. We hope will be met with much success.

J. B. Pinner, Cor. Sec.

Greece-Rev. Dr. King. We have been favored says The Journal

Commerce with the following extract of a letter from an American gentleman in Athens. will be seen that Rev. Dr. King's trial alledged reviling of the Greek religion,) had taken place, though the result was not yet

taken place, though the result was not yet known. In case of conviction, he would be subjected to a few months' imprisonment.

ATHENS, Saturday, Dec. 27, 1851.

Dr. King's trial, or rather the appeal from the lower Court's decision (that he must be tried) to the Arcopagos, was to have come off on the 18th, but was delayed until the day before yesterday, when is tried to be a few months are reallest speech. was delayed until the day before yesterday, when is took place. It began with an excellent speech by Mr. Pilikas, one of Dr. King's lawyers, who is the prytonics, or President, of the University, for the year. He maintained that controversy was not reviling the Greek religion. He quoted from many French writers particularly and took occasion to pay several handsome compliments, not only to the Protestant religion, but also to our country, which he styled the notlest State on the face of the globe! Everybody was extremely pleased with this which he styled the noblest State on the face of the globe! Everybody was extremely pleased with this speech, especially the lawyers. The King's attoracy is reply spoke not more than five minutes; and seemed to have nothing to answer, but to express his horror at the very reading and hearing of the accusation against Dr. King. No more time was allowed for the discussion, and so we shall not hear until day after to emorrow what the decision of the Court will be. But I am not very sanguine; as the corruption of the Courts is well known. A thousand dollars distributed among the judges and editors, would carry Dr. King's cause with the greatest case! But if after all it be decided in his favor, it will prove a triumph of religious liberty in Greece, to which there can be taken no exception.

RATHER TOUGH .- We find the following strange story in an exchange:

Strange story in an exchange:

Extraordinary Chroumstance.—The Princeton (Ky.) Republican relates that, on the 27th uit, a negro woman, belonging to a gentleman of that County, got lost in the woods. She was not found until the lith inst., and when found, was almost entirely embedded in snow and apparently dead. She was discovered by some boys who were hunting rubbits. Going home they informed two or three gentleman of the fact, who went in search of the woman. They found her and supposed that she was dead. One of the party touched her with his cane, to see if decomposition had taken place, when to his astomishment she slightly moved her head. This led to further examination, and finally they roused the negro, who was in a short time after, the usual remedies having been resorted to, able to converse with them. She stated that she had eat ror drank nothing except snow since she left home, that she had seen no fire nor person, but had been out in the weather all the time. From the time she was found, the was found was fourteen days. The manther had been very cold, and when she was found, the snow was on the ground eight inches deep. The negro is in a fair way for recovery, as every pairs was taken with her. She will escape with the loss of one foot.

The negro when lost was very fleshy, when found she was the most emaciated creature perhaps ever seen alive.

THE COAST SURVEY.—A corresponnted writing from Key West, states that the officers connected with the United States Coast Survey are diligently prosecuting their duites. Lieut. J. S. Totton, U. S. Army, chief of the Secondary Trinagniation, U. S. Army, chief of the Secondary Trinagniation, Party, assisted by Mr. G. A. Farrfield, had feft Key West on the 18th inst, for their station near Gaussar's Creek. Lieut. Rodgers was daily expected to arrive at Key West, in the steamer Legare, when a rive at Key West, in the steamer Legare, when a series of soundings would be immediately commenced between the harbor of Key West and Cape menced between the harbor of Key West and Cape also engaged with a party in plotting in connection with the Legare. The survey is said to be now well under way, and will be pushed forward to a speedy completion. Charts of the harbor of Key West have been engraved and printed under the direction of the been engraved. THE COAST SURVEY .- A corresponnted

MAINE .- A Legislative Opposition caucu at Augusta on Tuesday last, resolved that Gov. Hubbard's official course has been satisfactory. and that he ought to have another Legislative nomination, according to custom. A motion to lay the resolve on the table was rejected, 19

MAINE .- Only three Opposition newspapers favor a State Convention, viz: The Ban gor Democrat, Lincoln Democrat, and Frontier

favorable to calling a State Convention.

South Carolina in the late Convention of Mississippi, Hon, R. K. Meade is proposed as a candidate for Judge in the Petersburg (Va.) Judicial

Woodin, who was recently tried for the murder of his wife at Canandaigua, and acquitted, is still held to answer the charge of attempted rape

on his daughter in law. The population of the City of New-Bedford, on the 1st of January, was 19,049, being t gain of 2,017 since 1847.

It is estimated that one thousand German emigrants have settled at Cincinnati within the last sixty days.

The Rockville (Md.) Journal states that turkeys, chickens, ducks, p'gs, &c., in great numbers, have been found frozen in their roosts as d shelters in that County, so intense has been the cold for the last few weeks.

During the last three years, the wives of nine men have been brought to the Massachusetts State Lunatic Hospital, at Worcester, in consequence of their husbands going to California.

The Fort Smith (Ark.) Herald of the 2d ult. says that Gen. Blake, with a delegation of twelve or fifteen Seminoles and Creeks, arrived a that place the previous week, on their way to Flortda, to induce the Seminoles in that State to emigrate to their new homes west of Arkansas. Gen. B. feels very sanguine of success, and believes he will be able to accomplish his design in a few weeks. In the mean time, Billy Bowlegs, the ragamuffin Catef of these Indians, threatens to shoot Gen. Blake in case he comes into his dominions. A duel was fought in the outskirts of

the City of Cleveland, on the 16th ult. The challenged party fired his pistol in the air. lenger took deliberate atm-and the ball passed by the head of his antagonist, and lodged in the tree The Mair was then settled. The ship American, Capt. Cunning-

hem from Cardiff. (Wales.) arrived at Savannah,

Ga., on Saturday week, having on board 2,987 bars o railroad iron for the State Railroad. I'w Neander's Library has been purchased by the University of Rochester. The Prus. sian Government and the Lane (Ohie) Seminary were the chief competitors. The Professors of Lane Seminary have published a statement in the papers in respect to this library, in which they aver that although they fully complied with the terms on which it was offered, and received the premise of Neander's

administrator that none but they should have it, he was induced by the offer of a larger sum to break his agreement with them and sell the valuable library to another institution. According to this statement, the transaction is one which Neander would

hardly have canctioned. IP New-Jorsey is moving in the matter of interdicting the sale and manufacture of intexiesting drinks. A very large number of petitionsfrom almost every County in the State-was presented on Wednesday, retting forth that the existing laws are inadequate to suppress intemperance, and asking the Legislature to pass an act, as nearly identical with the Maine Liquor Law, as shall be deemed practicable. The petitions were numerous y signed. On one or them there was nearly 500

names. They were referred to a Special Committee The friends of Gen. Wool held a meeting in Troy the other day, for the purpose of bringing that gentleman before the public as a candidate for the Presidency.

The Free Soilers of Indiana are to The child was presented, and Kossuth pronounced | hold a State Convention at Indianapolis on the 27th IF A bill has been introduced in the Pennsylvania House of Representatives to exempt

the homestead of every family from levy and sale on execution. The terms of the bill propose that the debtor shall designate his hemestead, which shall not be sold, of whatever value. It has been generally supposed that the Natural Bridge of Va., was the only geological wonder of the kind in the country. This is a mis-

take. In Carter County, Ky., there is a Natural Bridge across the Rockbridge branch of the Cany Fork of Little Sandy. It is 195 feet span, 12 feet wide, 20 feet thick in the middle of the arch, and 107 feet above the water. In the County of Walker, in Alabama, there is another similar natural curiosity, which was discovered in a recent geological explor ation. The span is 120 feet, and the hight nearly 70 This bridge is formed of sandstone, and is very sym metrical. Large beech and hemlock trees grow on the bridge, and the surrounding scenery is repre-sented as sublime.

The Whigs of Tennessee are to hold a State Convention at Nashville on the 9th of February next.

Capt. John Hoff, died at White Plains on Monday last, aged 85 years. According to Tae White Plains Journal, the old man choked to death in endeavoring to swallow a targe piece of beef. Capt Haff's early years were spent in a seafaring life, and during the administration of President Monroe, he held, for a short time, the post of Surveyor of the Port of New-York.

The Grand Jury of Chautauque County have found bills of indicament against M & W. W. Compton, (brothers,) for arson in the first degree, in setting fire to their store at Jamestown, Chautauque County, by which the late destructive fire in the village occurred. The Comptons have been arrested at Warren, Pa , where they await the equisition of Gov. Hunt.

Daniel Weekes, died at Shipharbour, Halifax Co., N. S., on the 29th of December last, in the 117th year of his age. Mr. Weekes was born on Long Island, on the 3d December, 1735, and served in the British army in which Wolfe fell, September 12, 1758, at which time he was 24 years old. 12, 1758, at which time he was 24 years old. He adhered to the Royal cause at the time of the Revolution, and received a grant of land at Saipharbour, on which he has since been settled. He brought up a family of 21 children whose offspring to the third and fourth generation are settled around him, and scatered in many parts of the world, numbering some hundreds. In 1838 he enjoyed his second sight, and up to a couple of years ago, went duity bare-headed into the woods to cut wood and timber, an occupation he preferred above all others. Even when he became bed-ridden withage and weakness he retained full possession of his faculties—hearing and seeing, full possession of his faculties—hearing and seeing, and endured but slight pain the two days before his

Town meeting have been held in several place